

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BRAND OPERA HOUSE—SHRINK. WALLACK'S THEATRE—WATERS. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—EVANSVILLE. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMNER CONCERT. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUEER FISHES. TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VARIETY. FIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1877.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York today will be warm and clear or partly cloudy, possibly with an evening thunder storm.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and without any interesting feature, but prices were steady and generally higher. Gold opened and closed at 105 3/4, falling in the interim to 105 1/4. Government bonds were steady, while railroads were dull. Money on call was easy at 1 1/2 per cent.

PRESIDENT HAYES intends to spend some weeks at White Sulphur Springs this summer. Mr. Blaine will possibly look upon it as good ground for impeachment.

THE END of the Cuban struggle seems to be near at hand. No negotiations have yet taken place, but when all parties, as it is reported, desire peace it cannot be long delayed.

MR. TOWNSEND promises Tweed's story to-day; not as fully as it was given Attorney General Fairchild but sufficiently specific to let us know who benefited by the Ring frauds.

IN THE DISTANT PACIFIC WATERS last month a rowing contest took place between picked crews of the United States war vessel Tennessee and Her Majesty's ship Audacious for the championship of China and Japan. The Yankee crew won.

THE BOARD of HEALTH takes credit to itself that our death rate is below thirty-two leading European and Asiatic cities. So far from being a good thing this is really a bad exhibit, for owing to its position the death rate in New York ought to be far below what it is in Europe and Asia.

DOCK COMMISSIONER VANDEPOEL has some very positive opinions in the reform line in the matter of the management of the docks. His associates on the commission, it seems, are not very anxious to give him much information and are letting him find out things for himself. He may find out too much.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE prisoners, ten in number, will be executed to-morrow. There are some fears of possible disturbances, but they do not seem to have any foundation in fact. The authorities, however, have acted wisely in preparing to put down promptly any riotous demonstrations that may be made.

JUDGE VAN VORST gave an important decision yesterday in the suit brought by the city to cancel the lease of the Union Ferry Company. In denying the motion made by the defendant to dismiss the complaint the Judge held that the action of the Sinking Fund Commissioners in leasing the ferries at a nominal sum in consideration of a concession in the way of fares between certain hours was a violation of their duty and a sacrifice of the interests of the city. The lease has thus far cost the city six hundred thousand dollars.

MARSHAL FRED DOUGLASS' latest speech is much more sensible than the one preceding it assailing the city of Washington. In his address yesterday at his old home in Maryland, which he revisited after an absence of forty-one years, he gave some sound advice to the men of his race which they will do well to take. Douglass' visit to his old master may be looked upon as another sign of the end of the era of hate and hostility between the sections. The negro as a political factor is dead, and it is well for him that such is the fact.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.—While most of the politicians of New York and other States have gone to Europe New Jersey's politicians have chosen Trenton for their summer resort; and that pleasant capital was yesterday choke-full of people who would like to succeed Governor Biddle. The Commonwealth across the river is happy in having dozens of men ready to serve her as governors; but these are secretly unhappy because only two of them all can receive the nomination, and only one of these two can hope to be elected. This is a wicked world, but New Jersey is happy in the possession of lots of statesmen.

THE WEATHER.—The temperature continues unusually high southward of the lakes, but over that region and the Northeast it is low. Consequently from the isotherm of 70 degrees there is a sharp decline northward which cannot fail to produce local disturbances along the line from Maine to Kansas. Along the Lower Mississippi, over St. Louis and southeastward to Nashville, Tenn., a thermal belt of over 90 degrees extended yesterday. In addition to these causes of atmospheric disturbance in the Ohio Valley region, or that between the Mississippi and the Alleghany Mountains a barometric trough extends, with areas of high pressure to the northward and southward, and deep depressions at either end, in the West and Northeast. Thunderstorms may be expected in the vicinity of St. Louis, Cincinnati and along the lakes; also in Minnesota, New England and Southern New York. Rains have fallen in the Northwest, the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, the Ohio and St. Lawrence valleys. A severe storm is evidently developing over Nova Scotia which will be felt by incoming ships from Europe. Another will probably move from the Northwest toward the lakes during this morning. The weather in New York today will be warm and clear or partly cloudy, possibly with an evening thunder storm.

The Crisis in France.

Marshal MacMahon and his Ministers have been disappointed in one important feature of the Parliamentary tactics. They hoped to rush the decree of dissolution through the Senate with such speed that the Assembly would not have a chance to take any action, and that the republican orators would not even have an opportunity to air their vocabularies; for, the assent of the Senate once given, they would have instantly decreed dissolution. But the routine of the Upper Chamber has proceeded with such unruffled placidity and deliberation that the more energetic spirits of the popular body have had the opportunity to make their effective denunciations of the course of the government and to pass a vote of want of confidence by an overwhelming majority. Their moderate yet well drawn and forcible impeachment of the position of the government, supported by a vote of 363 to 153, makes a tremendous record for the canvass before the country to which the Ministry appeal. For the government defies the Chamber by the declaration that it is "indifferent" to any order of the day that may be adopted, as well as by the previous declaration that the Marshal has a right to his own policy as apart from the will of the body that represents the nation. These declarations repudiate the principles of the republican constitution and present the Ministry as actually in an attitude of revolt against the law, as virtually standing by no other guarantee than that of the force the Marshal commands. Their position thus taken would be very perilous if by any accident the Senate should fail to agree to the proposed dissolution; for dissolution is now the paramount necessity of their case.

But the dissolution will not fail. As the Ministry obtained a month of existence by the prorogation decreed on May 16, which prevented its collision with the hostile majority in the Chamber, so by the dissolution of the Chamber it will have three months more of grace, and to the two events it will, therefore, owe such a period of power as may enable it to prepare for a much more respectable battle against the republican party than it seemed possible a little while ago any faction could make. None can know better than the men now in power in France how much may be done at elections by the possession of the official machinery, for the party that possesses that and will use it without any scruple whatever can scarcely be overwhelmed, whatever the weight of hostile opinion. Indeed, the great growth of the republican party within these few years past has been due to the fact that that party while ostensibly in power has been also so far practically in power that it has been able to secure fair play for its candidates; while the strength of the republicans in the Assembly that made the constitution was due to the fact that that body was the issue of elections held in the presence of the public enemy while there was a truce to internecine strife. Consequently the elections were fair, and the real state of opinion in the country was represented by the result. It is impossible for political intrigue and official audacity to undo immediately what was done by these several circumstances to give the republicans a fair field; but a return to the old tactics presents the only hope to the hostile elements. Hence the sweeping changes made by the Ministry in its month of power. These changes will be of great service if the elections can be held without previous counter changes, while if the dissolution shall be decreed the circumstance that this Ministry will be in power till the elections occur will have the manipulation of all the official machinery will be of incalculable importance.

The immediate dissolution of the Chamber is therefore so essential an element to the Duke de Broglie's campaign against the Republic that every possibility will be exhausted before the hope to summarily dismiss the Deputies is abandoned. It may be true enough, as has been said a hundred times—and as Gambetta said again on Saturday—that a new Chamber will contain an even greater republican majority than this one does; for it is probable that many constituencies now represented by opponents of the Republic would send republican Deputies if consulted to-day; for the growth of opinion has been in that direction since the last elections. Doubtless the evident violence and trickery of the recent Ministerial proceedings have given an impulse to that growth; nor is it likely that the extravagance on Saturday will shake the allegiance of lovers of order, for they can see as well as other men how great was the provocation and from which side it came. But the possibility that the new Chamber will be more hostile than this one is cannot deter a man of De Broglie's temper from the pursuit of his scheme. The likelihood of defeat does not prevent an enterprising soldier from risking a battle. Possible failure is always one of the conditions of the movement that may end in splendid success. In the making of a new Chamber, and in the mere chance that it may be made less republican than this one, lies the only possibility of a present political career for the Duke de Broglie. Without a new Chamber he cannot retain power; that is positive and recognized; with a new Chamber he may. On this chance he proceeds. With this Chamber in existence the government cannot go on without a change of Ministry. There may be those who would advise the Marshal to extreme steps; but he will not act on that advice. At least he will not act on it now. The excitement of the drama has not risen to that pitch in which such acts sometimes seem justifiable even to honest men. But if a new Chamber shall prove even more strongly republican than this the Marshal may see things in another light. Thus, there are two chances for De Broglie—one, that he may secure a more favorable Chamber by the use of the official machinery; the other, that if he fails in that he may still organize a coup d'état and govern through the Marshal without a Chamber.

Dissolution will be decreed. If the Senate should refuse its assent the Marshal has said he will resign; and, if he should resign, it is the programme of the republicans to put Thiers into his place,

and there are votes enough to give effect to that intention. This possibility will add to the dissolutionist party enough votes to secure the result the government desires. It will be, therefore, in France a summer filled with the excitement of a campaign unparalleled for the fierceness of the animosities on either side. It is well to remember that the Germans are watching it all with outward calm, but with intense interest. They see that the Papal party is desperately aiding the monarchial factions. They know that that party never helps without a price, and they are watching till events shall develop the nature of that price. If it shall only remotely seem to their acutely excited perceptions to mean the use of French troops in the interest of the temporal power the German troops will march. This recognized attitude of the Germans is an enormous strength to the republicans as the one party whose supremacy will assure the country against the horrors of an unequal contest.

The Frontier Troubles.

Our Washington correspondent sends us an important piece of news, that the desire and intention of the administration is to establish a new Mexican boundary, and that the line which is most favorably looked on lies along the crest of the Sierra Madre, being that marked on the map published in the Herald on Monday. The report adds that the administration looks with favor upon Mr. Lerdo as the constitutional President of Mexico, and, while not meaning to interfere with the internal affairs of the sister Republic, gives him its moral countenance and perhaps hopes to get from him, if he should presently return to power, a cession of territory to fix a new and more practical boundary line.

The proposed new boundary would give us about three hundred and seventy-seven thousand square miles of territory, and the details become interesting in view of the supposed intentions of the administration. The Republic of Mexico contains, according to the best Mexican authorities, 741,962 square miles, with a population of 9,343,470. The States north of the proposed boundary, and which would fall to us, have the following area and population:

State	Square Miles	Population
Sonora	70,021	109,358
Chihuahua	82,746	180,918
Cochise	50,890	95,397
Nuevo Leon	25,023	178,872
Durango	42,510	185,077
Sinaloa	36,198	168,601
Lower California	61,602	23,195
Total	377,062	943,628

That is to say, these States contain, roughly speaking, one-half the territory of Mexico and one-tenth of the population. Of the 943,000 people in these frontier States about four hundred thousand are Mexicans and the remainder Indians. By way of comparison we may add that Texas has an area of 274,366 square miles and a population of about two millions, or five times as many as the whole border States of Mexico.

Mr. Lerdo is now in New York, and we print elsewhere his views on the border troubles and the question of annexation. He does not seem to us a very practical person, and his protests, we are sorry to say, are not of a nature to have much weight in this latitude. Everybody knows that Mexico is a weaker nation than the United States, and many of us here were during Mr. Lerdo's Presidency of the opinion he now holds, that the trade between the two countries ought to be increased. We do not remember, however, that he did much toward this end while he was in power. President Hayes demands that the border raids shall be stopped, and that policy has the support of both parties in this country. If Mr. Lerdo were now on the Rio Grande with an army, and should send word to Washington that he would put down his bandits, there would be no more talk of a new frontier. But we remember a former plea of his, that if he sent troops to the border they would all desert. Mere protests are idle. What we want is security against pillage.

Brigham's Old Sins.

When the Arkansas emigrants were massacred at Mountain Meadows their property fell into the hands of the Mormons. It was notoriously the richest train that had ever entered Utah. What became of this property?

Brigham Young was then not only Governor of the Territory but Superintendent of Indian Affairs. Our Washington correspondent sends us a strange story about Young's transactions in this latter office. It seems probable that the Mormon prophet not only ordered the destruction of the emigrants, but afterwards, with cynical thrift, gave their effects to his Indian allies and charged the United States for them, thus actually receiving a large reward from the government for the most atrocious assassination on record. We say this seems probable; the documents we print elsewhere may be susceptible of a different explanation; but we have reason to believe that when the federal District Attorney puts them together with the still unpublished part of the confession of John D. Lee, Brigham Young will find it difficult to show his innocence of the murder of the Arkansas emigrants.

All honest men, Mormons as well as Gentiles, have reason to rejoice that the President has taken this Mormon question vigorously in hand. For the first time the federal power sustains its officers in Utah; and there is a promise and prospect that justice will be done upon murderers and robbers wherever they may be. Will Brigham try again, through his agents and secret friends, to get a whitewashing bill from Congress? We doubt his success this time.

The Crops.

A Kansas correspondent sends a glowing account of the crop prospects in that State. Half a million of people have five millions of acres under cultivation, and expect to harvest one hundred and twenty million bushels of grain this year. Kansas has passed from a cattle raising to a grain producing State, and her rich soil, eighty thousand square miles with scarcely a waste acre, will make her presently one of the great granaries of the world. The crops all over the West are said to promise abundantly, and the farmers are in great spirits, anticipating good

prices and keeping their eyes on the forty or eighty acre lots which most of them need "just to round off the fence corners," and to get which they hope this year not to have to make mortgages. We trust their bright anticipations will be fulfilled.

Have Israelites Any Rights Which Hotel Keepers Are Bound to Respect?

Had Judge Hilton been aware what a lively sensation he was preparing when he gave his order to his managers at Saratoga to exclude all Jews from the Grand Union Hotel we doubt whether he would have ventured on such an experiment. He evinced a singular lack of foresight and circumspection if he thought such an order could be given and executed without raising a great social breeze. Such a step might have been tolerated in the dark and bigoted ages when Jews were a proscribed class, but it does not answer quite so well in this liberal and enlightened period, when society has outgrown that prejudice, and persons of Hebrew birth and faith hold the highest rank in the financial and are not without influence in the political world. The progress of liberal sentiment is strongly marked in literature, and the contrast between the age of Shakespeare and the age of Scott betokens a surprising revolution. In the two centuries which intervened between the "Merchant of Venice" and "Ivanhoe" society emerged from a dark pool of odious intolerance. The progress from such a conception of the Hebrew character as is embodied in Shylock to that which is depicted in the noble and beautiful virtues of Rebecca the Jewess attests the recognition which this ancient race had won in the intermediate period. In the age preceding that of Scott a great German author, Lessing, in his admirable drama, "Nathan the Wise," had poured scorn on the decaying bigotry of preceding ages and painted a Jew as a model of all that is most attractive and elevated in human character. Since the publication of those generous productions of Lessing and Scott modern sentiment has been still further liberalized by the creditable figure which men of the Hebrew faith have made in every walk and department of life—in finance especially, in literature, in art, in politics and, though last not least, in the munificent foundation of great public charities. An attempt to revive the old prejudices against them would be a revolting anachronism even in any country in Europe, but in America, where we ignore distinctions of race and religion, it seems an affront to our free and tolerant institutions, as well as to the spirit of the age. Judge Hilton could have had no conception of the potent moral and social forces which he was unwarily defying when he gave that order to the managers of his Saratoga hotel.

It was a thoughtless infringement of legal rights as well as an affront to the sensibilities of a large, influential and respectable portion of the community. The proprietor of a hotel has not the same absolute control of his property that belongs to the owner of a private residence. Hotel keepers are placed by law in the same category as common carriers. They are not at liberty to refuse accommodation to any person who applies so long as they have accommodations at their disposal. This law is equally obligatory on common carriers and on innkeepers. If Mr. Vanderbilt had directed his agents to sell no tickets to Jews it is easy to imagine what a ferment and commotion would have been raised. But it would have been an act of precisely the same nature. Squash and over-fastidious people might as well object to riding in the same palace car with a Jewish family as to board with a Jewish family in the same hotel. A hotel is a quasi public institution. The law gives its proprietor exceptional privileges in collecting his bills as an offset to the duty it imposes on him to entertain all who come so long as his house is not full. This being a common right of all citizens the Civil Rights law enforces it under severe penalties even in behalf of the negroes. Can Jews be denied rights which the law guarantees to Africans?

It is to be presumed that Judge Hilton intended no insult, but he was strangely thoughtless and inconsiderate. If the head of the great house of Rothschild should happen to visit this country during the present season he would be excluded from the principal hotel of one of our most important watering places because the proprietor does not approve of his religion. Even the Prime Minister of England might be looked upon with suspicion by the hotel clerks, for he was born and bred a Jew, and might not happen to have in his pocket a certificate of Christian baptism—a document as important in that evangelical institution, the Grand Union Hotel, as Bank of England notes to pay his bill. We have no doubt Judge Hilton will regret his mistake when he sees in what light it is viewed by the public.

Pot and Kettle.

A Virginia paper takes Ohio to task for desiring, as it alleges, to secure from the President a too liberal share of the federal patronage. It is a little amusing to find Virginia a complainant, even if its assertions were borne out by facts. No doubt the Ohio politicians are quite ready to serve their country in places of honor and emolument. We are not aware that the Ohio people are any more troubled with modesty than are the people of other States. But at present Ohio has only got a Cabinet officer—Secretary Sherman; a Minister to the Sandwich Islands—Mr. Conly, and a Minister to France—Mr. Noyes, appointed, but not yet confirmed. Our Washington correspondent on Saturday last showed that Ohio has not quite her full quota of subordinate appointments in the Treasury Department, where the places are allotted to the several States according to population. But how was it with modest Virginia under Buchanan, who owed his nomination mainly to that State? Floyd was in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, Faulkner was Minister to France, John M. Daniel to Italy, Henry Bedinger to Denmark and R. K. Meade to Brazil. Beverly Tucker was Consul to Liverpool, R. G. Scott to Rio and a number of less important consulships were filled by Virginians. P. V. Daniel was Judge of the United States Supreme Court

and J. E. Johnston Quartermaster General. Besides this evident Executive appreciation of the State Virginians were highly valued in the legislative branch of the government. Hunter was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, Mason of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Bocock and Letcher were respectively chairmen of the committees on Naval Affairs and Claims in the House. Generals Sherman and Sheridan are Ohio men, as Winfield Scott, who was Lieutenant General under Buchanan's administration, was a Virginian by birth; but officers who have risen to the head of the army on their merits can scarcely be regarded as "office-holders." Justices Waite and Swayne, of Ohio, are on the Supreme Bench, but were not put there by President Hayes, and Judge Swayne's seat will soon be vacant by his retirement. If Virginia and Ohio should enter into a contest for the crown of modesty we leave our readers to decide which would carry off the prize.

The War News.

It is rather odd to receive by way of Constantinople a statement of the severity of the Russian discipline in Asia Minor in protection of the inhabitants of that country from the consequences of the expansive passions of the Muscovite soldiery. There is, perhaps, some confusion in this report; but if the Russians have really shot a battalion of their own men because some individuals of that battalion have been guilty of excesses, the Turks, in spreading the report of this circumstance, have not comprehended its significance, but have thought it was an evidence of Russian inhumanity and a fact likely to turn the opinion of the world against their enemies. No doubt such an act on the part of the Russians would eventually be seen to be wise from the mere point of economy of life, since the confidence inspired in the people thereby would enormously lessen the difficulties of the campaign. It is not possible to disguise the fact that the Russian operations in Armenia are scarcely impeded by the Turkish armies outside of Kars, since the Russians move these from their path whenever they choose, and will scatter them absolutely whenever the fall of Kars shall indicate this as the next necessary step. On the Danube the critical moment can evidently not be much longer delayed. If the report is true that the susceptibilities of Austria will be content with the quiescence of the Serbian armies and will not oppose the operations of the Russian army on Serbian soil this triumph of diplomacy will greatly simplify the passage of the Danube.

Governor Hampton on South Carolina Prospects.

On his way to Auburn, yesterday, Governor Hampton conversed with a Herald reporter on the situation in South Carolina, and gave a cheering account. He says that all classes of the people are contented and secure in their rights; that the colored people have once more gone to work; that a fair proportion have been appointed to offices, and that all proscription for any cause has disappeared. That all parties are now agreed upon the wisdom of the policy which gave the State self-government; and he anticipates a considerable emigration into the State, being in the receipt of numerous letters of inquiry on the subject of lands. The credit of the State, he says, will be honestly maintained, and all its debts paid. All this seems a little hard on the people who oppose the President's Southern policy. But such is life.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

O Ben McQuier.  
Shoo fly, O, shoo—  
Mr. Arthur Cheney is at Saratoga.  
"Brook Farm" is to be a graveyard.  
Senator Lamar has increased in weight.  
Lawrence Barrett is at Chassett Harbor.  
Mr. Seligman says he is as good as wheat.  
Judge Hilton has had a kind of Jew d'ecolour.  
Bathing stockings this year will be flesh color.  
Senator Morton is fatigued by his Pacific tour.  
Lester Wallace will summer aboard his yacht.  
Tomcats at midnight are now talking pinwheels.  
Moonlight blue is the new shade for lawn dresses.  
Mrs. Justice Swayne will summer at Long Branch.  
Admiral and Mrs. Porter are at Warm Springs, Va.  
The President will not go to White Sulphur Springs.  
The Breton is the favorite style for travelling costumes.  
Wencoll Phillips is one of those teetotal ardent spirits.  
Colonel Delancey Kane will draw lines of new depature.  
Camel's hair grenadine is considered a very stylish material.  
The newest kid gloves are made with half fingers, like mitts.  
Senator Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, is at Lynn for the season.  
Mr. Oliver Ditson, of Boston, has gone to Swampscott to summer.  
Senator Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, is at the Fifth Avenue.  
Danbury News:—"Will somebody pass the whip party a chair?"  
The fly that anchors right down at you for the season is here.  
Private Dazell is a Bigger-man-than-old-Hayes—in his own opinion.  
The reason why Illinois papers call a tornado "he" is because she blows so.  
Bouquets worn with evening toilets are arranged in the form of an open fan.  
Senator Windom, of Minnesota, is in Washington finishing his new house.  
Thin white dresses are to be worn over skirts of pale blue or rose-colored lawns.  
General Humphreys is very popular as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi.  
New linen collars and cuffs have the edges embroidered with red, blue or gray.  
Gambetta has a round, retreating forehead, curly hair, and a deep, full chest.  
Black silk dresses for summer wear are trimmed with knife-platings of grenadine.  
The fountain that Lotia gave to San Francisco is popularly patronized during the phenomenal searh.  
Lightning never strikes twice in the same place, any more than two strawberries hit the same spot cake.  
Smalley's breakfast to Grant was evidently much more friendly than his last letter from London about Grant.  
Mr. Beecher declines to lecture in California in August and September, and goes to the White Mountains as usual.  
Danbury News:—"Now that there is field work on the farms tramped with Nistic appetites keep closer to the towns."  
Count Auguste Zieley and Count Joseph Zieley, of Austria, arrived from Europe yesterday and are at the Hotel Brunswick.  
Hon. George S. Billard, whom Daniel Webster once called the smartest boy in Massachusetts, but who turned out to be a sort of McCellan in literature, is doing literary work at Longwood, his home.  
The Governor General and the Countess of Dufferin arrived at Montreal last evening from Ottawa and at once embarked on the government steamer Druid and proceeded down the St. Lawrence for a cruise in the Gulf.

THE WAR.

Plans of the Russians on the Danube.

SERVIA MAY AID THE CROSSING.

An Entire Russian Battalion Shot for the Crimes of a Few Lawless Soldiers.

THE BUTCHERING BASHI-BAZOUK.

Montenegro Still the Scene of Bloody Conflicts.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, June 20, 1877.

The indications are daily growing more unmistakable that an early passage of the Danube by the Russians will be attempted. The Herald's special correspondent at Rutchuk telegraphs that the river is rapidly subsiding and that large bodies of Russian artillery have been seen passing Giurgevo.

ALL ALONG THE LINE.

The plan of operations is more clearly indicated by the Herald's Vienna correspondent, who states that he has the most trustworthy information to the effect that the Russians are concentrating at Islas, Magurelli, Giurgevo, Oltenitz, Hirsowa, Ibrail, Galatz and Satunova. The Turks are consequently massing at Nicopolis, Histova, Pleona, Rutchuk, Turtukoi and Dobrudscha.

THE TURK'S BEST FRIEND.

At each of these points are also stationed several thousands of Circassian horsemen and bashi-bazouks, the latter always proving useful auxiliaries when a town is to be pillaged or the wounded on a captured battle-field are to be massacred. The Bashibazouk is the Turk's devoted condottor, and they part company with reluctance.

DREADFUL RETRIBUTION.

In what contrast is the treatment meted out to lawlessness in the Russian army! The Herald's correspondent at Pers telegraphs that it is reported that at the capture of Ardahan several Russian soldiers were guilty of atrocities upon the inhabitants, and that the houses were in a few instances entered, the men were killed and the women outraged. No sooner had these acts of lawlessness reached the ears of the Russian commander than he ordered the most vigilant investigation to be made. The consequence was that the whole battalion to which the men belonged was ordered out and shot.

GOOD HEALTH OF THE RUSSIANS.

In no brigade of the Russian troops collected to the south and west of Bucharest do the sick exceed three per cent, and even of these the ailments are seldom serious or of epidemic character. These facts are derived from an inspection of medical returns. There are exaggerated reports from the fact that all the sick in the ambulances and field hospitals whose recovery is likely to take time have been removed into the reserve hospitals at Bucharest and other places behind the Danube line, so as to make room for cases which the commencement of fighting will inevitably cause.

AMBULANCES TO THE FRONT.

This has caused an unusual number of ambulance wagons to be seen in the streets of Bucharest, I hear from Galatz that the Danube is higher there now than at any previous period this season, partly owing to a recent inundation, and the condition of the Reni road is very precarious.

THE CZAR TO EXPLAIN.

A Vienna dispatch says in a few days a manifesto will be issued by the Czar on the occasion of the crossing of the Danube, for which preparations on a grand scale are now making. The Turks are sending reinforcements to the mouth of the Timok, evidently suspecting that the Russian design is to cross the Danube into Servia at Glodova.

THE PORTE COMPLAINS.

The Porte has instructed its representatives at the courts of the great Powers to call attention to the conduct of Prince Milan in visiting a Sovereign come to invade the territory of his suzerain, who has lately shown him such magnanimity. The Porte says it had a right to expect different conduct and could not but call the attention of the Powers to the uncertain and ambiguous attitude of Servia now as well as on other occasions.

CONVENTION WITH SERBIA.

It is believed that Prince Milan will sign a convention with Russia allowing her troops to cross the Danube at Glodova. This is very suggestive of a secret understanding between the Austrians and Russians, as otherwise Servia would scarcely venture on a step which is almost certain to lead to a declaration of war on the part of Turkey.

RENEWED TURKISH OUTRAGES.

If letters can be believed which have been received at Rutchuk by notabilities ostensibly belonging to the most loyal classes of the Sultan's subjects outrages are proceeding unchecked in the province of Tulcha. Christians are ordered by the authorities and abandoned to the Tatars and Circassians. Villages and farms are wantonly sacked and burned, with a view of rendering the country desert before the advance of the Russians. Ghastly heads are carried every day by blood stained murderers into Tulcha, Matchin, Batak and Hirsowa. The flames of some burning village are visible every night.

RETREAT OF THE TURKS.

A telegram received at Vienna states that the Turks, with eighteen batteries, twelve field and twelve mountain guns, have fallen back from Ishakiraba to a very good position two miles west of Zewin, on the plateau, with outposts at Venkeni and Mezinger. The right wing of fourteen battalions, twelve field and four mountain guns, is falling back from Delibaba. The left wing, of eight battalions and six mountain guns, has retired from Oti to Hirtigbova. Nikopolis is held by three battalions, who have thrown up earthworks to cover the bridge over the River Araxes. Four battalions are preparing entrenchments on the Devoun. The Russians have advanced to Oti, Ishakiraba, Bakanysh and Toprak-Kale.

ON THE BLACK SEA COAST.

Fazli Pacha telegraphs to Constantinople from Soukum-Kaleh June 14 that 13,000 Russians, who occupied Melikie and Tchamcharcha, have been driven out by the Turkish troops and iron-clads. A